THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., Nº. 95. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852. PRICE, Dᴿˢ. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1. Hamburgh Schooner *HANNIBAL*, Captain HOYRUP, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage, Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 19th May, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851,—and that the present Members of our Firm are, WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghai*.

AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London*.
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay*.
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta*.
" PARRY & Co., *Madras*.

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant Policies in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES of PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong*.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai*.
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore*.
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton or Shanghai*.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 12th April 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect INSURANCES against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned.
HOCK, in 1 dozen cases.
CLARET, in 1 dozen cases.
PALE SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases.
BEER, PORTER, and STRONG ALE.

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 21st April 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 24, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, LIGHT GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE.....10 Cents per Copy,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

20th February, 1852.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

WILL shortly be prepared, and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. Hall & Murray.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar " "

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, April 16th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned at the *Commercial Hotel.*
SODA WATER, 75 cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar per dozen.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen, if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 21st April 1852.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST RECEIVED PER LATEST ARRIVAL
AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White Silk LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES; QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; a large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET; Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton Do., Pink Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window CURTAINS; also a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Cheddar Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright, Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from Nº. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pitch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. McCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

TO BE LET.

THE New HOUSE erected on the Lot Nº. 60, in Consular plan, with Stables, Outhouses, &c., complete, also GODOWN if required. Apply to

SILLAR, BROTHERS.

Shanghai, 29th April, 1852.

FOR SALE.

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES at present occupied by the undersigned, consisting of House, Outhouses, and extensive Godowns, well situated with respect to Business. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Shanghai or Canton.

Shanghai, April 15th, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. E. AYER,
AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI.

HICKIE, BORMAN & Co.,
SHIP, AND INSURANCE BROKERS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS.

4 ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND 127 LEADEN HALL STREET, LONDON.

PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c., by the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels* transhipped at SOUTHAMPTON into Steamers for AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c., or forwarded to any other part of the world. *Charges Moderate—Insurance Effected.*

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the Hamburgh Schooner *HANNIBAL*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW, at this Port.

Shanghai, 20th May, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself in business in the house lately occupied by Mr. J. G. MORISON.

H. J. TARRANT,
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong,
6th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 Cases marked *C/D, received per *Old England*, can have the same on application to

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1852.

* C with D in a diamond.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOW READY

BILLS OF LADING for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels. In three several forms viz:—

One for the COAST.
One for the STRAITS.
One for SUEZ, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON.

ALSO,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE in books of 100 sets each.

Shanghai, May 8th, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED

REMARKS
ON
RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

SHOWING
THAT THE CHINESE DO NOT CALL EUROPEANS BARBARIANS,
CONTRADICTED!
WITH
REMARKS BY A CORRESPONDENT;
AND
STRICTURES BY Dr. MEDHURST.

Price, 25 cents each Pamphlet.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

The imitation of popular and useful articles by unprincipled dealers, and equally culpable agents, has become a crying evil in the East. Everybody knows that "Thresher's India Gauze" has acquired a well-earned reputation in India; because, while it is a perfect absorbent, it is wholly free from the irritating nature of woollens, which are made to imitate it in appearance. Not only are somewhat similar names given to deceive the unwary, but the cupidity of some dealers has led them to actually get the name forged, and "India Gauze" has been printed on articles not only useless, but injurious. Nothing remains, then, for those who want the real article, but to order them direct of the Inventors, Messrs. Thresher and Glenny, next Somerset House, Strand, London; for it has been proved that even agents have substituted worthless imitations, and had the name printed on them; and we fear that the only safe way to obtain the real "Thresher's India Gauze" is to send the order direct. The Exhibition Prize Medal for improvements in under clothing, for warm climates, was awarded to *Thresher's India Gauze*, as the best article for the purpose.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 20TH MAY, 1852.

THE temperature of the past week has been marked by a rapid increase; the mean of the week exceeding that of the previous week by 5°. Showers of rain have fallen on several days, to the great benefit of the crops. The greater portion of the Cotton is now sown and in some places has even appeared above the ground. The wheat is every where fast approaching maturity and will soon be cut.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

May.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
14	F.	30.04	30.04	29.84	71.5	67.0	E.	E.	0.00	0.03
15	S.	29.80	29.97	29.75	65.5	64.0	S. to S.S.E.	E.S.E.	0.10	0.07
16	S.	29.79	29.95	29.69	69.0	66.5	S.	E.S.E.	0.02	0.15
17	M.	29.90	30.00	29.80	73.5	74.0	S.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
18	Tu.	29.93	30.03	29.83	76.0	73.0	S.	S.E.	0.20	0.04
19	W.	29.85	29.98	29.75	74.0	72.0	S. to S.S.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
20	Th.	29.68	29.81	29.61	74.0	71.5	S.	S.S.E.	0.50	0.00
Shanghae, 21th May, 1852.				Mean	72.6	69.7		Total	0.82	0.27

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, May 22, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WATOUT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Mar. 24.	Sydney,	Mar. 27.
Calcutta,	Mar. 18.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	April 18.	Amoy,	April 24.
Madras,	April 15.	Hongkong,	May 14.
Galle,	April 26.	Ningpo,	May 15.
Singapore,	May 1.	New York,	Mar. 10.
Penang,	April 29.	Boston,	Mar. 6.
Batavia,	April 27.	San Francisco,	Mar. 7.
Manila,	May 1.	Sdwich. Islands,	Mar. —.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.—April 6, *Sir Henry Pottinger*, from Liverpool, for Shanghai; 16, *Rowan*, (AM.) from London, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS PER THE STEAMER
LADY MARY WOOD.

From Hongkong:—Messrs. Bezières, Gilman, Kennedy, C. D. Mackenzie, Kilk, Walsh, Pyramjee, Sin Long, and Sin Long Junior.

THE *Lady Mary Wood*, Steamer, arrived here on the 19th instant, with the Mails from England, India, and the South; the latest dates we give above. The *Iona* has part of the Mail on board, which sailed three days before the Steamer.

WE have received the following Papers per the London Mail of 24th March and per Indian Mail of 1st May:—

Home News, March 24—*Manchester Guardian*, March 17—*Illustrated London News*, March 20—*Portsmouth Times*, None—*Calcutta Citizen*, None—*Bombay Gazette*, April 17—*Singapore Free Press*, May 1—*Straits Times*, None—*Empire Sydney*, Mar. 26—and *Diario de Manila*, None.

and from the South—

China Mail, May 13—*Hongkong Register*, May 11—*Friend of China*, May 12—*Dickson's Hongkong Recorder*, May 14—and *Boletin do Governo*, May 11.

ONE can hardly feel surprised that, amidst the stirring events that have absorbed the serious and unremitting energies of our Statesmen at home, during the past four or five years, the attention of our late Foreign Secretary should have been either partially withdrawn from contemplating the policy of this distant portion of the Globe, or that if he has, occasionally, cast a momentary glance upon the vexatious system pursued by the Government of the Flowery realm—it should have again been withdrawn before any satisfactory conclusion could be come to, as to the best mode of overcoming the *vis inertiæ*, or *cacoëthes nummi*, the two besetting sins of Despotism in every region of the world. It is however evident that the two evils we have alluded to, are not concurrent in the same portions of the Government—the first,—inaction, is applicable to the *head*, or Emperor, the second to the *tail* or official, in immediate administration of the measures pursued towards the foreign merchants resident at this port.

If then as Lord Palmerston is stated to have said, in his place in the House of Commons—"He has left the country in a state of most friendly relations with respect to every part of Europe, and that there is no question—no political question of any importance, creating a difference between this and any country." It will surely occur to his successor in the office in which—my Lord Palmerston is allowed to have conducted himself with consummate skill in most trying and unsettled times—it is we repeat, now to be hoped, that the new Foreign Secretary will sweep the political horizon with not only a telescopic but a miscrocopic eye in order to discover what are the entanglements, that have of late, particularly, caused so much and undeserved annoyance to that spirit of fair and honorable commerce, that ought to distinguish the foreign, and most especially the British Merchant, in every quarter of the Globe.

We have so often drawn attention to this subject, that we shall not pursue it any further at present—but hope that now my Lord Palmerston is unshackled from the harness, and his leisure to look around him, that he will devote a portion of his time to suggesting a timely remedy for the evils that have been frequently brought by public men, and private individuals, (if British Merchants can at any time be so entitled,) to his notice whilst H. M.'s Foreign Secretary, and will continue to impress upon the home Government what he says in the speech referred to:—

I always thought it was the duty of the Government of this country to make the interests of England the polar star to guide our course (cheers,) and that it was my duty to be,—as the noble lord described me in 1850, neither the Minister of Austria, of Russia, nor of Prussia, but the Minister of England. (Cheers.) I have felt it my duty to maintain the interests of England, to afford protection to British subjects abroad in all parts of the world, to protect their commerce, their persons, and their property.

IN giving the concluding notice of our indefatigable and industrious correspondent, O. P. Q., we have much pleasure in acknowledging the great obligation we are under to him for a narration of his journey into the "Interior of China." We wish we had a numerous band of such correspondents, who would not only advise us of what is to be seen, but analyze as he has done the Chinese mind, so as to lay open the deplorable superstition and bigotry inherent in a-half civilized nation. We say half civilized—for no nation that has not enjoyed the light of the Gospel, ever emerges from a state of semi-barbarism. Witness the struggles of the loftiest minds amongst the most enlightened sages of Greece—what did they ascertain? Plato concluded that the *Soul* must be immortal, and the death of Socrates proved, that he believed there would be a reward for the virtuous hereafter. But beyond this—no nation however advanced in Literature and Science, has ever been able to dispel the mists of ignorance, or to rise superior to the delusions of sense. A spiritual light must first shine upon the benighted vision of the heathen nations, before they can rise above the mists that a false religion, has spread over their souls. We know not how long the people amongst whom we dwell, will thus suffer obscuration. We can only hope and pray, that the labours of our Missionaries will be strenuously exerted in their behalf, and we trust that in due time, they will reap the rewards of their labours even in this life. It must be a work of vast magnitude to overreach the subtle poison of priestcraft instilled, for not hundreds but thousands of years, into the minds and hearts of this people. We can only bid our Missionaries take courage, and beg they will not swerve from the even tenour of their way, relying that the ONE TRUE GOD will aid them for his glory. In taking leave, then, of our excellent friend, the Reverend B. Jenkins, we sincerely hope, we shall find others able, and willing, to tread in his steps, and equally desirous to point out the foul ulcers of superstition, bigotry, and idolatry, that deform the fair face of this pleasant and fruitful country, so that at length, a sure and wholesome remedy may be discovered for the inveteracy of the disease that, has blighted one of the largest portions of the earth, and so long prevented it from receiving the incalculable blessings of the GOSPEL Dispensation.

WE have this week to record very serious riots again at Ningpo. The affray we have to narrate has arisen out of the Salt riots, to which our able Correspondent drew public attention just two months back, (see Dr. Macgowan's Note Book *N.-C. Herald* No. 87.) Chagrined by their defeat in the insurrection, the Authorities had long meditated a plan to redeem their character, by an attack upon the villagers most conspicuous in resisting the Salt Monopoly. The result is stated below. It will thus be seen, how fearful reprisals this odious tax has drawn down both on the Government and the people, and if the Authorities continue thus to harass the villagers, we fear it will lead to far greater evils.

SERIOUS AFFAIR AT NINGPO.—Affairs at Ningpo seem to have taken a very serious turn. In consequence of the recent Salt riots, a large number of troops have been collected from various quarters. The number in the city is said to have been about five thousand. On Wednesday the 12th instant, they were sent to a village about 30 *li* to the eastward of the city, to inflict condign punishment for the prominent part its inhabitants had taken in the recent troubles. They seized some of the people with the intention of delivering them over to the authorities. The villagers mustered to the rescue. They themselves were seized to the number of seven—or according to some, eleven. On being brought to Ningpo, it was at first determined they should be beheaded at once. More merciful counsels however eventually prevailed and they were spared for the time being. In the affray at the village a large number of houses was destroyed and some *women* and *children* were killed. These it is said, were such as were unable to escape when the attacking party made their appearance.

Emboldened by their success on Wednesday, these 'brave' fellows were ordered on another foray on Friday. This time however they were doomed to experience a reverse. The party consisted of about a thousand men, with about two hundred convicts from the province of Shantung, who had been mustered into the service some time before. They reached a village called *Yang-yeaou*, some ten or fifteen *li* from the city. Here an ambuscade had been formed behind the houses by a large party of '*village braves*.' They suddenly rushed out upon the "regulars," and fiercely attacked them with spears, swords, and long bamboo pikes. The convict troops received the first shock, and being taken by surprise, and armed only with swords and spears, were at once thrown into confusion. They fell back upon the regular troops, who were armed with matchlocks. Their fire arms could not be used without telling upon their own friends. These too therefore turned their backs to the enraged rabble, who furiously pressed upon them, and the whole party, whose bleeding bodies were not left upon the field, were in a few minutes in full flight towards Ningpo. Unhappily for them, they were forced to flee over a narrow road on the bank of a deep canal. Being hotly pursued, those in the rear fell under the deadly blows of their pursuers. In the frantic endeavour to get toward the front many were pushed into the canal, and were drowned. The number killed is supposed to be four or five hundred, and some two hundred wounded. Among the killed is *Tuh*, formerly Che-Heen of Ningpo. The loss among the officers was very great. Three or four of the highest rank have fallen, and some twenty subordinate officers. Two Colonels were taken prisoners. Arrangements had been made to exchange them for the men captured by the troops on Wednesday.

When the fugitives reached the city the greatest confusion prevailed. The shops were all closed, and the city gates barricaded. Bags of mud were piled up against the gates, and ingress and egress denied to all except foreigners.

The medical services of Dr. McCartee were gratefully received by the wounded. Many of the wounds were very dangerous, and presented a most ghastly appearance.

In consequence of these tragical events great excitement prevails in the city, as well as in the country. Business for a time was suspended, and the people seemed ripe for a general revolt. At the last accounts however all seemed quiet again.

A RUFFIAN Chinese, said to be from some neighbouring village, concealed himself under the bed of the Ayah in the residence of Frederic Howe Hale, Esq., on Friday se'nnight. After the family had retired to rest. In the dead of night the Ayah rushed into her mistress' room, pale and trembling from affright and unable to speak. Upon being interrogated she could only point to her apartment, and upon her master going to see what was the cause of alarm, she directed his attention to somebody hidden beneath her bed. Upon search being made, a sturdy, weather beaten, ruffian was discovered to be snugly stowed away there—and the Ayah was prudently told to ring for the Coolies. In the meantime, the Chinaman began to feel uncomfortable in his cramped position and first protruded a leg, which upon receiving a smart application of a cudgel, was quickly withdrawn—soon after a thick skull was projected which met with a similar welcome. The Coolies having arrived, the villain was conveyed to the lock-up and safely secured with handcuffs. He was interrogated upon his being found in the house, and pretended to be out of his mind, saying the wind had blown him up there. We sincerely hope the Authorities will make a public example of this determined night intruder, for a more flagrant case of preconcerted robbery has not occurred since the Port was opened.

WE give insertion to the following little piece of hypercritical display upon what we had considered, a somewhat *racy* account of the Sports of the Turf of last week. Notwithstanding the objections taken to the style of narrating the achievements of "Young Shanghae," upon the occasion alluded to, we *rather* suspect it has been transmitted to us with a view to admit the Jockies' and Owners' or Jockey's and Owner's, own witticisms and puns upon the occasion of mingling and jingling the cups and glasses together, or else from a love of that feeling inherent in the breasts of many, who feel they are as nothing, or cyphers, unless they are critical. For ourselves we are better content to receive the lively and animated account of the Sports as given us by our correspondent, than had we been presented with ever so logically dull, and critically grammatic, a history of the Spring Meeting.—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—The account of the *Shanghai Spring Meeting* which appeared in your last issue is worth reading, not for the correctness of its statements but to find how much nonsense can be placed in a few lines.

The Races and Race Cups are so mixed up with Tea and Tea Cups and some miserable attempts at what your Contributor would call racy puns, that there seems to be little doubt that one of the *Olfactory Corps* supplied you with the numerous and incomprehensible Return List. Where the money is, there will the heart be also, and in the language of your reporter we may well say—

"And as for "*Chan-ste* what could be expected from "him with Common Congous at 7½*d*."

Can any rational man understand the meaning of the following paragraph—

"The Thunder of the "Times has not frightened "altogether the love of manly English sport which ex-"ists in ours, as well as in every Saxon's breast.!!"

Fancy frightening altogether the love of Manly English Sport (!) in a man's breast! It's pure nonsense, only surpassed by the following sentence—

"And we may add, that an Export of 60,000,000 has "not deprived the Community of their appetites."

What a voracious Community, to have even after such an Export still some appetite remaining. But perhaps your Correspondent means an Export of 60,000,000 *Saxon's breasts*, intended as a peace offering to some epicures at the Court of the King of the Cannibal Islands.

There is, according to your Return List—

"An old favorite called the *Don* having only two legs "and part of a third to go upon, who won in an easy "canter and looked ashamed of himself for running in "such company."

If his legs had not kept him company he *might* have looked ashamed of himself, but as we saw no Symptoms of shame visible in his countenance, we think he might rather have reason to be proud of winning the race with, as the cricketers say, another wicket to go down.

At the Autumn Meeting we hope your Correspondent will be more inclined to give attention to the races, and spare your readers the repetition of so severe an affliction as a surfeit of bad puns, and that he will leave business alone when writing on Races and leave Races alone when he is in his Cups.—Yours faithfully,

JOCKIES & OWNERS.

WE glean the following items of news from the *Singapore Free Press* of the 1st May.

The opposition to Lord Derby's Ministry is so strong as to be able to outvote it upon almost any question. The Ministry has declared it has no intention to propose any duty on Corn, except the voice of the country should demand it.

The Dissolution of Parliament may have taken place ere this.

Lord Brougham has introduced a bill to shorten the time legally necessary between the dissolution and re-assemblage of Parliament to 35 days.

The League has been re-established and subscribed £63,000—the whole sum has been subscribed by about fifty firms.

Lord John Russell has withdrawn his Reform bill.

The increase on Shipping of 1851 over 1850 is, as follows:—

Inward, British 309,781 Tons—Foreign 564,806 Tons.
Outward, Do. 186,243 Tons— Do. 389,923 Tons.

The Exports of 1851 over those of 1850 represent nearly £3,000,000 sterling.

The income of Customs has improved by £100,000.

The House of Commons was occupied when the Mail left, passing the Estimates as prepared by the late Ministry.

There is at length a good prospect of Chancery reform, as the new Lord Chancellor has declared himself favorable to it.

The new Law of Patents, is proposed to be extended to the Colonies, and the fee is to be £25 in lieu of £100.

The P. & O. Company has obtained the contract for a *Bi-monthly* mail to India, Singapore, and Hongkong, and a *Two-monthly* mail from Singapore to Batavia, Swan River, Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney. The same Company will also carry the Marseilles mails to Malta. The Contract is not imperatively operative until next year. The *Madras*, between 1,300 and 1,400 tons, a new Screw Iron Steamer, had arrived at Southampton. In June the *Bombay*, and in November, the *Calcutta*, of 2,500 tons, were to follow. Tod & MacGregor of Glasgow, are the builders.

It is said that the *Crystal Palace* is to come down, but we doubt if any definitive step has yet been taken on the subject.

A Department of Practical Art in the Board of Trade has been established. Mr. Henry Cole, late Executive Commissioner of the Great Exhibition, and Mr. Redgrave the Artist are appointed Directors.

It has been proposed to establish a uniform Colonial and Foreign postage, of 2*d* per half ounce.

Admiral Berkeley has stated that by the efficient efforts of the Admiralty, a Channel fleet could be equipped within 24 hours, at signal distance from the Channel Islands to the Essex Coast.

The Minie rifle carrying 800 yards, and the rifle cannon are much talked of.

Lord Hardinge is entrusted with the military preparations, for Home defence.

Tom Moore the celebrated poet and wit is dead, age 72.

John Landseer, father of Sir Edwin the painter, and John the Engraver, is also dead, age 90.

Government is about to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into East Indian Affairs, to be ready against the expiry of the Company's Charter in 1854.

The Mission to Siam is to be renewed with a prospect of advantage.

The Kaffirs have sued for peace, and Sir Harry Smith has demanded an unconditional surrender.

The London *Times*, is said to have used nearly twelve millions of stamps in 1850.

France is tranquil, Louis Napoleon in the ascendant, the elections terminated in favor of Government, but Cavaignac, and Carnot, had been returned.

Rosas, the Dictator and Tyrant of Buenos Ayres, having been beaten, has sought refuge on board an English man-of-war with his daughter in sailor's-clothes, he is said to have secured plenty of treasure.

The President of France has, it appears thrown the construction of future Railways open to public participation—so that in any new undertaking, the united energies and the Capital of Citizens will be invited to the work. The five per Cents are reduced to 4½, whereby a large saving of public money will be effected, and the French funds put on a nearer approach to the marketable price of money in other countries.

A very popular reduction has been made on French wines, whereby, the French labourer can enjoy wholesome wine, at 8 sous per bottle.

THE *Friend of China* of the 5th and 12th instant, contains the examinations and trial of the murderers of Captain Lawson, and part of the crew of the *Herald*—ten prisoners were indicted and all found guilty and condemned to death—six were executed and the other four are to be transported for life.

The *China Mail* of the 13th instant, contains the statements of the Prisoners in this case, we hope to give some further particulars next week.

PRESS of matter prevents our doing more than allude to the loss of H. M.'s Str. *Birkenhead*, on the ridge of rocks stretching out from Point Danger. She filled immediately, and in a few minutes broke asunder and heeled over into deep water. By this melancholy calamity it is feared nearly 500 men have perished.

The *Supplement to the Hongkong Register* of the 11th instant, whence we derive these few particulars, gives a full account of this dreadful shipwreck.

WE extract the following from *Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thompson's Monthly Tea Circular* of 22d March:—

During the past month the Tea market has been subject to fluctuations, resulting, however, in a general decline in prices. It opened heavily, but the large current demand, necessitating considerable business, was further increased by extensive orders both for export and investment, previous to the arrival of the Mail; and rather better rates were in several instances realized; the intelligence then received has led, however, to a considerable change; several holders previously firm, have shewn a disposition to realize: while the dealers, looking forward to numerous arrivals on the first change of wind, have declined to purchase, without a concession on the part of the sellers, and this has in many cases been acceded to. The total sales of the month have been to an extent somewhat above the average, and a fair demand exists, at the extreme decline lately quoted.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 17th instant, bringing dates from Canton to the 28th, and from Shanghai to the 21st January.

There has been only one public sale during the month, viz., on the 16th instant, when, of 23,340 packages put up, about 5,000 packages were realized, at and after the auctions. Very great heaviness prevailed: for Congous it was difficult to get bids: scented Teas were particularly dull of sale, even at lower rates: Hysons were nearly unsaleable. Shanghai Greens, sold variously, the first day bringing full prices, but not so on the second.

At Liverpool the market has been much depressed, and common Congous have declined ½*d*. per lb.: the sorts above 1*s*., however, have sold tolerably well, and the finest Monings have fully supported previous quotations. Scented Teas, of common quality, have been very unsaleable, but the finer kinds have been in request. In Greens the transactions have been very limited. Of true Teas, medium Young Hysons have been most readily saleable—the fine qualities, however, both of these and Gunpowders, have been extremely heavy. Canton kinds have been of difficult sale, except the better sorts, for which there has been good enquiry.

The arrivals have been—two vessels at this port, one at Liverpool, and one at Glasgow: two are also reported "off the Coast."

On comparing prices with those ruling on the 21st February, we find a reduction of fully ½*d*. per lb. on all common and fair Congou and Souchong, and even 1*d*. on some of the medium sorts: also, a further decline on the inferior kinds of Scented Orange Pekoe; but no material alteration in other descriptions.

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted on the 29th ultimo, to 59,289,000 lbs., against 44,839,000 lbs. on the 28th February, 1851.

WE have had the following by us some time, kindly communicated to us by the Author—

WORDS OF WISDOM.
From the Chinese.
TRANSLATED BY DR. BOWRING.

'Tis ever man's unhappy star
Life's opportunities to miss:
It is the time—he's wandering far!
'Tis not the time,—and there he is!

When the monk and the nun are near for wooing
With nothing to do, they are always doing.

There's medicine for the body's smart;
None, for the ailings of the heart!

For loss of health there is salvation;
But none for loss of reputation!

Affairs are in a pretty state,
When 'tis the thief who keeps the gate.

Before you blame another's sin,
Just, for a moment, look within!

A single footstep, if astray,
May lead a thousand miles away.

Would you read time's future mysteries?
Study first, time's ancient histories!

When your wisdom can empty the sea with a can,
It may learn all his thoughts from the looks of a man.

'Tis the lapidary's frictions,
Which give brightness to the gem;
'Tis man's trials and afflictions
Which bring virtue out of them.

Let not household frailties roam;
Keep domestic faults at home!

The sharpest sword that e'er was bent
Could never wound the innocent!

Wealth to the worthy and the wise
Is both a privilege and a prize!

But to the foolish and the bad
'Tis the worst curse they ever had!

The mouth but gives a dying breath,
The living pen defieth death!

To-day's gay flowers of joy—to-morrow
Will bring the bitterest fruits of sorrow!

Just as the helmsman guides the bark
Thro' stormy seas and dangerous shoals;
The hand of Heaven,—when all is dark—
Our path directs—our course controls.

When man is uttering, "So and so!"
Heaven thunders an emphatic "No!"

Spend not your wisdom on a fool—
The stupid wastes his time at school.

The slightest touch impels the noblest steeds—
And half a word is all a wise man needs!

If even when seeing, I must doubt—
How would you have me believe without?

THE INTERIOR OF CHINA—No. 8.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—'Tis daybreak again, and we are under weigh, heading southwest, on the canal that leads in that direction from the *Sein mung* or Southwest-

gate. Sailing by *Wáng-táng-tshun*, a village of some four hundred houses, and the *Tíng-tsz-tshaw* or *pavilion bridge*, we go on toward the *Sháng-fúng-shán*, or the hill of happiness; which has on its summit a seven-story pagoda. Here the chain of hill scenery to the south and southwest is very fine. The bridges too, are not few. The pagoda toward which we are sailing is remarkable for the fact, [vouched for by our native conductors] that some seven years ago *Yü-cheen*, the *fu* magistrate of Súchau, destroyed a Buddhist temple which stood close by, because the priests had there a sort of secret inquisitorial prison, in which they made it a special business to entrap handsome and silly women, who went thither to burn incense, and thus kept the supply of Buddhist nuns from dying out. It was not until many daughters of Suchau families had been thus Burked and confined in their subterranean halls, that search was made by the magistrate, and the hell being discovered, the buildings were razed to the ground, and the caverns filled up. Passing by the *Hing-tshun-tsháw*, or *Spring-plum bridge*, which has *nine* arches, the river soon becomes a mile wide, while the sequestered spots in the ravines to the left, are exceedingly beautiful. On the left we pass by a monumental gateway, with the inscription *Hú keen sheu tsáng*, which may be explained, *these waters preserve from oblivion*. The monument was possibly erected to the memory of some *widow* who rather than marry a second husband, drowned herself in the river. Here at the foot of the Hill the river widens into a lake, called *Sheh-hú* or *Stone-lake*, which is three miles long, and seven miles or 21 *lee* in circuit. From *Sheh-hú* we pass through a very narrow canal, with barely room for another boat to pass by us. Still maintaining our Southwest course we enter a region of country extending over something like a hundred square miles, which at no distant day must have been covered by the waters of the lake; for although much of it has evidently been recently under rice cultivation, it is but a few inches above the level of the lake, and a rise of six inches, from rains or the tides below stopping up the outlets, would cover it all. Many hundreds of acres are now even with the water, while other hundreds of acres are half an inch under it. On the Southwest stretching away as far as North, there is a beautiful ridge of hills, at the foot of which distant only a mile or two, we sail along. On the whole of this large tract of a hundred square miles, there is scarcely a spot high enough to pitch a human habitation. This passed we again came to handsome land, four feet high. See here again we have a large wood hong, with supplies stretching hundreds of yards along the canal, and further along sawyers are engaged in cutting it into planks. On the right see there is a village of some fifty straw houses. Probably there are five hundred people living there.

Here we are now at the town of *Wongkin*, famous for its *wines*, or rather *arrack*, for it is distilled from rice or wheat. See the hundreds of pieces of *grass cloth* of native manufacture, hung out to bleach and dry. The village stretches half a mile, on both sides of the canal; and has four bridges. But it is not without its idol temple—over which you see the inscription *Tsai yüen shén sz*, or *the five-colored clouds' abstraction-temple*. In addition to the wheat and beans, you may see in the fields about here, a considerable quantity of the *Sáng* [Lat. *morus*] or *mulberry* tree, used for feeding the silkworm. At the present season of the year [March] while these trees are bare of foliage, the fields look not much unlike the old cotton-fields of the Southern States in America. The trees are propagated from cuttings. A considerable quantity of the *Má* or hemp, from which the grass-cloth is manufactured, is also cultivated about here. You perceive that not only are the walls of some of the houses about here built of *stone*, but even some of the outer walls about the premises. We are now entering a village with fine substantial houses,—the lower part of the walls are of stone, and the upper part of brick; it has many fine groves,—most of them places of sepulture. At the entrance to the village there is a marble tablet with the following inscription, *Kin tsz yúng puh hu táng*—which means that *the burning of human bones is prohibited*. Of course this method of disposing of human remains must have previously been resorted to at this place. 'Tis now four o'clock, and we are passing under *ping-ngán tsháw*, or *tranquility bridge*, by the ruins of an idol temple. In half an hour we enter upon the *hwáng-táng*, or *waste marsh* lands, bordering on this part of the *Tai-hú* or *Great lake*. These marsh lands extend over a breadth of some four or five miles, by six or seven in length. Did you ever desire to behold a more *dismal, swampy* looking place? I never did. A bank has been thrown up on either hand, and thus a channel formed for boats, with a double breakwater in stormy weather; for at such season the waters of the lake must roll in over the whole marsh. On the north and east you have now a range of hills, some five to ten miles distant. With this exception you have nothing before you but the wide waste of marsh lands, covered with the roots of the *lú* reeds which have been cut down for winter fuel. Now and then you will perceive a wretched-looking woman out two or three miles upon this swamp gleaning a load of this miserable fuel; or a lone man wading through the pools, with his dipnet and basket, catching the fish that have been left by the receding waters—which must return and cover the whole at the first storm of wind or rain. There are many towns and villages bordering on the *Tai-hú*, under the governments of *Keang-sú* and *Chekiáng* provinces and the *foos* of Súchau, *Chang-chau* and *Kiahing*.

Approaching the termination of *this* swamp, the land rises a foot or two, and much more in some spots. See the fine flocks of *sheep* grazing. That's symptomatic of mutton *chops*, is it not? A walk of a mile along the dike will now be pleasanter than remaining on your boat. See the flocks of wild geese above your head, and beneath you, gathering their meal of small fish from the numerous pools. The break-water on the north side of the channel is now five feet high. Well, did you ever hear of going to sea in a *washing-tub!* See that fleet of *fishing-tubs!* They are oval, and four feet long. Each craft carries one hand. But instead of standing up to work, they stretch off on *all-fours*, with their heels projecting over the stern of the tub, and their head over the bows, as if they would pay tribute to Neptune rather than collect it of him. Industriously they ply both hands,—using them for oars when they wish to paddle through the water and tall reeds, and for nippers whenever they can lay hold on a fish. When the tub is full of than and fish, they desist till the latter have been put in safe keeping. They don't take any bull-heads in these waters. There are plenty of *teal, pheasants* and *partridges*, as well as *wild geese*, about the dry spots; and those who are fond of game might be highly gratified by a visit to this region,—if they had patience and pluck sufficient to carry them so far.

'Tis now five o'clock, and here we are at the foot of the Tuno *táng-ting-shán*—which may be translated the Eastern *Isle of Halls and Caverns*. This is an island in the *Tai-hú* or *Great Lake*, about 112 *lee* to the south-west of Suchau, according to the Topography, and about 50 *lee* or 17 miles in circuit. It is called the Eastern *Island of Caverns and Halls* because six miles to the westward of it there is the See *táng-ting-shán*, (or Western *Island of Caverns and Halls*), not smaller in size nor less beautiful. Anciently the Island was called *Múh-lee-shán*, because in the *Suy* dynasty, between A. D. 589 and 628 there was a General *Múh-lee* who made it the place of his abode. It is also said to have been called *Seü-moo-shán* because the mother of General *Wú-tsz-Seü* resorted there. The loftiest peak of the Island is called *Múh-lee-fúng*, or General *Múh-lee's peak*. East of this there is a branch or fork, stretching from north to south, called *Fú-yúng-fúng*, or *Hibiscus-mutabilis-peak*. There is another called *Tsúy-fúng*, or *Green-peak*, from the green bird called *tsúy*: on this peak there is a spring called *Peh-lúng-tsheen*, or *White-dragon-spring*; and a well called *Keáng-lúng tsing*, or the *Descending dragon well*. On the south there is a pass called *Seenyeu-ling* or *Rhinoceros pass*; and the villages of the *Má* clan, the *Shih* clan, and the *Tsing* clan, or family. Further south are the *Nine peaks*, and the *Nyah-máw-fúng*, or *Bamboolear-hat peak*. Branching off from a level pass to the south is the *Heá-cheh-ling*, or the *Lobster-claw pass*; and the *Séang-pih-ling*, or the *Elephant's snout pass*. Crossing the *Yin-yüeh-káng*, or the *Moon-resting ridge*: there is the *Fúng-shán*, or *Crabgrass hill*, which hill is also called the *ping-fúng-shán*, or *wind-screen-hill*; and also the *Tá-kwei-shán* or *Great tortoise hill*. To the south there is the *Tsheen-shán-ling*, or *Thousand hill pass*; the *Kaou-fúng* or *Lofty peak*; and the village of the *Yü clan*. Branching off from the west to the south, there is a pass called *Fúng-kee-ling* or the *Abode of abundance*; at the top of which there is a large stone, like a screen, which is called *Shih-pih* or the *stone wall*. To the south is the *Chow-wán-ling*, or the bend of *Chow's pass*; the *Wú-wán-ling*, or the bend of *Wu's pass*; the *Peh-sháling*, or *White sand pass*; and the *Sz-máling*, or *Neighing-horse pass*. Further south is the *Hán-shán*, or *Han's hill*, on the west side of which is the *Seen-jinshih*, or *Stone of the Genii*. Further south is *Sung-fung*, or *Lofty peak*; *Pih-lu-fung*, or *Green snail peak*; and *Fán-shih-fung*, or *Rice-stone* [*i.e.* marble] *peak*. Around the island there are five famous springs. That at *Fung-kee-ling* is called *Hai-yén-tsheen*, or *Sea's-eye-spring*. Below the place for sacrificing to the gods of the land and grain, there is a *tsheen* or *spring* called *Lieu-e-tsheen*. Below the *Pih-lufung*, or *Green-snail peak*, there is another called *Ling-yüen-tsheen*, or the *Living-source spring*. On the former site of the *Fah-hai-sz* or *Great-law temple*, there is a spring called *Tshing-peh-tsheen*, or *Clear white spring*: at the *Tsuy-fung* or *Green peak* there is a temple called *Tien-ee-shén-yüen*, or *Temple of spotless meditation*, where there is a spring called *Wu-tiáw-tsheen*, or *Spring of Discernment*. Such is the character of the information which the topography furnishes.

The island has now a chain of villages or towns around it. And, from the best information accessible, the population may be put down at over half a million. The lands produce a great variety of fruit, much of which comes even to Shanghai for a market; and rice is planted on the low borders of the *Tai-hu*, while wheat and barley, indian-corn and other grain, as well as a variety of green crops are raised on the higher lands. The tea leaf, and the mulberry for nourishing silk-worms, are also cultivated. Large flocks of sheep are raised; while the *Shuy-nyeu*, or *water buffalo*, laves his huge sides in the waters of the lake, and the *brown* cattle and goats roam over the hills. The pig enjoys nearly as good a home as he does in Ireland; while the common fowl and duck are protected in almost every dwelling. Here you may again see many of those monumental arches, from the plain pair of perpendicular and single horizontal bars, to the most elaborately carved and highly finished piece of workmanship. Let us ascend the lofty hill, that we may get a better view of the surrounding country. The town crossed, what a fine park of the pine, cypress, and other evergreens—stretching for half a mile up the hill! The park passed we now come to innumerable graves reaching from ravine to ravine around the hill-side, and extending in some places a mile upward. What myriads shall wake to life from these charnel-houses on the "Day of wrath,—that awful day" when—

> "Mors stupebit, et natura,
> Cum resurget Creatura
> Judicanti responsura!"

But what new life the ascent of these hills infuses into one who has been dwelling for two or three years in the nether-lands about Shanghai! Would not a visit here and a stride up these hills be a sovereign remedy for that *ennui* which sometimes palsies the best energies? Many a one, I am sure, would find such a welling up of *le physique* as would convince him that *le physique influe beaucoup sur le moral*. But lest I should run away from the matter in hand, come on up the hill to a respectable elevation. Now right about and face the *Tai-hu*, or *Great lake!* Well, is not that a sight refreshing to eyes bedimmed by proof-reading; or confused by the multitudinous characters of Chinese books? Before you spreads out the vast sheet of water, bounded by lines which in their varied windings measure twelve hundred *lee*, or about 400 miles. There from the south to the east you have a sea-view bounded only by the horizon,—except where some island intervenes. Hundreds of *large* junks are pursuing their way in every direction: and of these more than a thousand are licensed, at five dollars each annually, to fish upon the waters of this Great Lake. These each carry six masts and six sails: while the smaller boats that engage in the same employment may be counted by myriads. At our feet the villages spread out, with their teeming population, while to the west the bright orb of day goes gloriously to repose, and the lengthened shadows of the peaks throw themselves over the bosom of the waters.

Some of the branches of the *Tai-hu* to the Southwest of Súchau are only 30 *lee*, or about 10 miles distant from that city. Anciently it was called *Chun-shih* or the *Disturbed Marsh*, as you may see by the *Shoo-king*, 2d *kiien* or vol., and 12th leaf; or by Medhurst's translation of it, page 98. It is also called *Wu-hu*, or the *Five Lakes*, in the *Chow-lee* or *Book of Rites* of the *Chow* dynasty, as may be seen in the 21st *kiien* and 35th leaf. In the *Yü-kung* or *Tribute of Yü* [part of the *Shoo-king*] it is said that the *San-keang* or *Three Rivers* having entered the sea, the *Disturbed Marsh* [or *Great Lake*] was stilled. *Kung's* record says, that *Chun-shih*, or the *Disturbed Marsh*, is the name of the *Great Lake* in the south of the *Wu* country; which is also called *djü-chü* or the *Place of the collected waters*. The *Chow-lee* says, that the *Shih-suh* or *Great Marsh* of *Yang-chau* is called *djü-chü* or the *Place of collected waters*. In the reign of the 25th Emperor of the *Chow* dynasty, *Kin-wong*, who was the 72d Emperor of China, about 518 years before the Christian era, there was a battle fought on this lake between the kings of the *Wú* and the *Yóh* countries, the latter desiring to get possession of the lake and its revenues. The *Three Rivers*, *Sung*, *Leu* and *Tung* have their source in the *Great Lake*. "The *Sung-keang* river (Lat. 31, Long. 4.35 E. of Pekin) after flowing about 70 *lee*, divides into two, the North-east branch extending to the sea, is the river *Leu-keang*, while the South-east branch is called *Tung-keang* river, which, together with the original *Sung-keang*, form the three rivers. The adjacent region is still called the mouth of the three rivers." [See the *Shoo-king*, *kiin* 2, leaf 11, and Medhurst's translation of the note there, page 97 of his work.] The topography estimates the lake at over two hundred *lee* from East to West, and 120 *lee* from North to South. The islands in it are set down at over 70; while it supplies hundreds of canals and streams.

But, Mr. Editor, 'tis difficult to say where you *may have* to lodge, when you take a trip in the country, particularly if you are fond of looking at lofty hills, and tranquil lakes. As the Chinese are quite destitute of what the phrenologists call *individuality*, or the investigative propensity, they will soon take the alarm should they see you mounting lofty places, or scrutinizing idol temples. The fathers of the Roman Church have concluded that passing themselves for *fools* is the *wisest* plan for succeeding in Chinese investigation. Should the people smell a foreigner, and come out *en masse* to scale the hills for a sight of him, you will then have to make your way through the mass down to your boat. But *if* your boatmen get scared lest they be called to account for bringing *one* man to *invade* and take possession of an island with half a million of people, and several hundred soldiers, and flee, with your boat and appurtenances, you will be left on the horns of this dilemma, either to wander

> "All night long by a fire-fly lamp
> And paddle your frail canoe!"

over the dismal swamp in search of your craft, or to take the first polite invitation that you get to supper. Be of good cheer when you see the tea coming on the table; and smoke a pipe if you can. Your friends who may thus invite you to share their hospitality will be cheered at this and every other demonstration you can give them, that you actually belong to the genus *homo*, though the *species* may in their estimation be the counterpart of those marvellous ones recently discovered by the Professors Messrs. Agassiz & Co. in the wilds of Unwissenheitsland. 'Tis by your tongue that you must prove what Confucius has stated in his *Lun yü*, or Book-of-Conversations—that "all men within the compass of the four seas are brethren:" and if you can, you may depend upon it that you will not go to bed without a supper of mutton and beans, stewed fowl and dried-fried bean-curd, pork-balls and beef cooked *à la mode Mahometáne*, with duck-eggs cooked in quicklime, vermicelli and garlick, and whiskey à *discretion*. In fact the most difficult things will be to refuse the latter without offence to your kind host; and to eat what all the company will put into *your* bowls with *their* own chopsticks. The supper finished, you can talk over the affairs of ancient and modern times 'till midnight, and introduce the topics you deem most important. Then you can have a cup of tea without milk or sugar, and retire.

But how showy soever Chinese dinners and suppers may be,—the sleeping apartments of the wealthy would be esteemed wretched by the lowest classes of working people in the western world. A bedstead, with a mat and two cotton cloth quilts trimmed with silk, and a pillow made of a small cylindrical bag of dried bean-shells may constitute your accommodations for the night. A bed would be as great a novelty as a foreigner, up in this region. But this is far better than a night in the swamp. So I will leave you to those grateful emotions which such a state of things may suggest.

'Tis morning: and, sir, you are hardly dressed before your cup of tea is ready. After you have had an hour's chitchat, you will be invited to a bowl of *choke*, or thin boiled rice, destitute of salt. One bowl of this will be enough for once. But less would hardly be a proper treatment of your host. And now, as you would like to go in search of your boat, or get home, where you can have something in the way of comfortable accommodations, I will only detain you three nights in such poor quarters as the boats of the Great Lake afford, which is one *thwart* of the boat laid horizontally for a bed and another at an angle of forty-five degrees for a pillow. Your host will probably collect together his literary and military friends of various grades to make your acquaintance and escort you to your boat: and they will make ten thousand apologies for the vulgarity of any of the stupid and mannerless clowns who may have been so destitute of propriety as to throw brickbats at you. You must not believe all this exterior politeness to be perfectly sincere; but do not your host the injustice to suppose that he esteems you after all as only a foreign *devil*; particularly if you find him ready to converse on any subject, and so full of good will as to give you the agreeable surprise of finding a dish of *bœuf à la mode Mahometáne avec du mouton bouilli gras* in your otherwise comfortless cabin. You will however, before you get back to Shanghai, *desire* that there was something to soften the pine planks, which serve you for bed and pillow, or perhaps wish to exchange them for the indifferent ones you previously enjoyed at Professor *Gold's*, whose name in Chinese is called *Kin*. By the way, is not Professor *Kin*, a good specimen of the Chinese scholar and gentleman? The ancient *Shoo-king*, which the French sinologues never translated well, is as easy to him as *readin made azy* is to an Irish boy, or the New England Primer to the descendants of the Puritans; the *Yih-kin*, or Book of Diagrams as familiar as the multiplication table; the *yin* and the *yang*, or feminine and masculine principles of nature, as clear as the yolk and white of an egg; while the *tai-keih*, or great extreme from which all things are supposed to emanate, is as plain a thing as the north pole which Captain Parry brought home with him from the northern seas! The characters *tee*, body; *hwun*, soul; *peh*, *spirit*; *chi*, physics; *lee*, *metaphysics*; *kee*, substratum; *hing*, figure; *taou*, reason; and *pun*, origin; are all as completely at his fingers' ends as the balls upon the counting-platter are at the fingers' ends of a tea or a silk merchant. He even knows that *above* the material *heavens* there is a spiritual *Heaven* who is the *ruler* of the material *heavens* and the great root and upholder of all things: but though he be thus learned and intelligent, the god of the house is *Quanyin poosah, ta tsz ta pei*, the Buddhist *goddess of great compassion*, who receives the most honorable place in the dwelling, while the great *Teen* who is the *ruler of the material heavens* receives no worship from any of the household; and this notwithstanding he believes that this *ruler of the material heavens* has a *shin* by the influence of which he creates all things.

The route back to Shanghai, has nothing of interest that has not previously been alluded to by *voyageurs* over these inland waters. About five *lee* below Súchau, on the Wusung-river route, you pass on your right the Lake called *Yang hu*; and through the *Kin-ki* lake, which is about 36 *lee* in circuit; this will bring you 18 *lee* east of Súchau. The second night from the Great Lake, will bring you to *Eding*, which derives its name from the fact that a *ding*, *ting*, or pavilion was built there to watch the eastern piratical *barbarians* called *E-jin*. This was as early as the 10th year of the reign of *Heh-lü*, the king of the *Woo* country, and in the reign of the Emperor *Kin-wang* of the *Chow* dynasty, about 528 years before the Christian era. By the earliest records it seems that the tides never flowed higher up than 20 *lee* east of this place. A military officer about the rank of Ensign is the highest officer of the village, which now contains probably near 10,000 people.

The next morning about 10 o'clock, with a fair wind, you will be sailing by the dilapidated walls of the town of *Quunshán*. It will take you near an hour to pass through the canal outside the walls, to the southward of this town. It is about 70 *lee* in an easterly direction from Súchau. A dense population lines both sides of the canal; and the people here, with those inside the walls may be set down at not far short of 100,000. The hill has quite a handsome appearance, rising as it does like the frustrum of a cone some 700 feet above the surrounding lands, which are but a few feet above the level of high water. The *hill* is also called *má ngán*, or *horse's saddle*, from its supposed resemblance of a saddle. It is three *lee* long by one *lee* wide. The highest peak thereof was esteemed beautiful even by the topographer; who says that you have an unobstructed view for a hundred *lee*. On the south of the hill there is a Buddhist temple; and also on the summit, where also there is a seven-story pagoda. On the south there is a *tdu yüen táng*, or *cavern of the Genii*; and a *marvellous peak*; a little sacred hill; a little cloud-altar; a little heavenly hall; a hill which disputes the palm with the *Wu-tong* hill. On the north there is a Phœnix stone; a two-boundary hill; a green-leaf peak; a *Tien kai shin kóh* or *Valley of the gods formed by Heaven!* a *Shuy kwang shan chu*, or *Deep recess of auspicious light*; a *Keu ling tshang*, or *Great marvellous hand*; a narrow heaven; a wild-pig peak; and a far-famed cavern. On the southwest there is a red-cloud peak. On the east, a plumb-flower cavern; a fresh-breeze cavern; a clever cloud-stone; a rhinoceros-cup stone; a flying stone; and a beautiful valley. The groves on the hill were planted about A.D. 1436.

Should you reach *Lok ká pang* by noon, and sail by *Wong-doo*, with its myriad of people; and by the entrance to the canal leading to *Nanséang* with its nine square miles of houses and probably more than a hundred thousand people, this will give you a good day's work of 170 *lee*, and leave you but some ten miles from Shanghai, which, after one more night's *board* in your *Tai-hu* boat, you can reach next day, and be quite rejoiced and grateful to exchange for a *bed*.

And now, Mr. Editor, having conducted you over a journey of about eight hundred *lee*, in ten days, and tired you and your readers, although I have not written of the thousandth part of what *the Interior* of this vast empire includes, allow me to turn you over to such of your friends as may be willing to conduct you further into the Interior of China, and give you better fare. As I have got back among people, too, with whom Chinese tails are not fashionable, let me lay down my Q., and remain, truly yours,

B. Jenkins.

We learn from the *New York Family Courier*, (March 6th)—that Commodore Perry, proverbially the most efficient officer in the American Navy, is about to assume the command of the East India Squadron. This expedition, it is stated "is designed to be entirely peaceful in its character; but at the same time, sufficiently imposing to command respect in the enforcement of justice, and of sufficient strength to *enforce* compliance with all proper demands."

It is further stated "hundreds of our Whale fleet are compelled annually to pass through the Strait of Sangar; and to land upon the shores of the islands of Niphon and Yesso, for supplies of wood, water, or the necessaries of life, or to be forced upon them by stress of weather, subjects the unfortunate Whaler to Robbery or Death! Japan not only refuses to hold commercial intercourse with the rest of the world."—This is stated to be a very questionable right, &c., &c.,—but as the proceedings of the United States in regard to Japan, may become hereafter of vast moment to the civilized world—we propose next week to transfer the article to our columns, or at any rate in so far as it has any bearing upon the policy about to be pursued by that country towards Japan, we have not space this week for further extract.

We have not received our *Straits Times*, which the *Hongkong Register* states, gives an account of the taking of Rangoon. We copy the paragraph:—

"Rangoon is taken—not so bloodless a victory as was expected, though the ships have suffered nothing, a few casualties only having occurred. Two or three of the *Fox's* ropes were shot away, one the mizen back stay, unpleasantly near to the Commodore and a group of people. Several officers of the troops have been killed, mostly by the enemy, some by an equally severe one—the Sun—amongst the killed poor Dorran of the 18th, only married four days before he was ordered down—Major Oakes and Griffiths, (Madras I think,) Donaldson of Engineers or Artillery—Captain Blundell of the 51st shot through the abdomen, not expected to live—Chads, A.D.C., very slightly wounded, Colonels Coote and Bogle more severely (the last is Governor of the Tennaserin Provinces.) The hospital is full—some horrible cases in it, altogether about 200."—*Hongkong Register*, May 11.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Celestial*, from London:—

Grey Shirtings		65,300	pieces.
White Do.		2,840	„
Twills,		300	„
Dyed Cottons,	Drs. 4,050,..	1,621	„
Do. Do.		450	„
Fancy Do.	Drs. 2,250,..	10	pkges.
Do. Do.	Drs. 900,..	250	pieces.
Woollens,	....3,326 chang=	758	„
Worsted Stuff,	800 „ =	20	pkges.
Camlets,		200	pieces.
Long Ells,	....4,200 chang=	700	„
Prints,	........Drs. 1,200,..	596	„
Velveteens,	....Drs. 900,..	12	pkges.
Buttons,	......Drs. 708,..	6	„

For Residents use,—4 cases Cottons, 182 pkges. Stores, and 46 casks Beer.

Iron and Shipwright's Stores for Foreign consumption:—391 bars, 27 bdles., 24 pieces, 4 casks, and 1 box.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

May 18, Sir H. Compton, *for* Bombay.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Challenger, Countess of Seafield, Hannibal, and Roman.

Liverpool.—Androklos, Cambalu, Champion, Duchess of Lancaster, Earl of Chester, and Sir Henry Pottinger.

Bombay.—Ariœnis.

Singapore.—Eliza, and Viscount Sandon.

Hongkong.—Arratoon Apcar, Audax, Balmoral, Helen Lindsay, Iona, Island Queen, Nymph, and Voyageur.

MARKET PRICES.—CURRENT RATES.

Shanghai, May 22d, 1852.

Fresh Beef,	16-lb. per Dollar, 18-lb. to Shipping.
„ Mutton,	12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do.
„ Veal,	12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do.
„ Pork,	12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do.
Fowls,	95 to 100 cash per Shanghai Catty.
Ducks,	100 cash .... do. .. do.
Geese,	Drs. 1 to 1.25 each.
Pigeons,	100 cash each.
Fresh Fish,	80 to 90 cash per Catty.
Salt Fish,	80 to 100 cash .. do.
Fresh Eggs,	6 cash each.
Vegetables, assorted,	10 to 28 cash per Catty.
Fruits, assorted,	58 to 85 cash .. do.
Yams,	28 cash .. do.
Walnuts,	80 cash .. do.
Dates, best,	220 cash .. do.
Chinese Hams, best,	18 cents .. do.

Rates of Exchange per Shanghai Dollar 1,500 good copper cash, and 1,520 common do.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 17	Hannibal	H. schr	170	Hoyrup	Hongkong	Apr. 20	Sundries	Smith, King & Co.
„ 17	Kerata Roodreen	B. brig	160	Rogers	Bombay	Dec. 28	Opium	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.
„ 17	British Sovereign	B. bark	450	Harris	Singapore	Mar. 24	Sundries	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 19	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Jamieson	Hongkong	May 15	Opium	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
„ 20	Sophie	B. ship	434	Kleman	London	Nov. 8	General	Lindsay & Co.
„ 20	Arabia	B. bark	365	Davis	Hongkong	Apr. 28	Ballast	J., Matheson & Co.
„ 20	Thomasine	B. bark	365	Holmes	Singapore	Mar. 18	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 17	Sir H. Compton	B. ship	311	Brown	Bombay	Ballast	P. F. Cama & Co.
„ 22	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Jamieson	Hongkong	Treasure	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Dr. Dempster, Medical Staff, A. H. Herne, and D. Kennedy, Esqs.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Arabia	269	May 20	B. bark	365	Davis	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
British Sovereign	268	May 17	B. bark	450	Harris	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Celestial	267	May 12	B. ship	438	Raymond	Turner & Co.		
Hannibal	5	May 17	H. schr	170	Hoyrup	Smith, King & Co.	Hongkong	25th Inst.
Kerata Roodreen		May 17	B. brig	160	Rogers	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.	Bombay	To-day
Sea Breeze	205	May 6	A. bark	311	Brown	Russell & Co.		
Sophie	270	May 20	B. ship	434	Kleman	Lindsay & Co.		
Thomasine	271	May 20	B. bark	365	Holmes	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
Balmoral, (viâ Hongkong)	Liverpool	356	Nov. 13	2,821,469	94,728	....	....	....
Sir Henry Pottinger, ..	Liverpool	334	Dec. 17	2,897,221	38,865	120	....	300
Roman, ...	London	691	Jan. 15	1,912,235	162,212	3,594	3,220	....
Duchess of Lancaster, ..	Liverpool	463	„ 28	1,791,275	192,392	658	....	....
Hannibal, ...	London	576	Feb. 14	3,425,956	330,515	1,200	800	....
Challenger, ...	London	698	„ 21	3,170,484	116,260	1,368	2,000	....
Earl of Chester, ...	Liverpool	517	„ 26	2,962,190	409,299	120	....	....
Cambalu, ...	Liverpool	536	Mar. 8	4,403,240	251,115	320	....	....
Countess of Seafield, ..	London	450	„ 19	2,070,675	89,500	1,284	2,100	....

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45, ...	....	....	....	....	3,036,803	....	....	....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46, ...	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47, ...	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48, ...	11,441,440	341,396	50,631½	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,394	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49, ...	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	303,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50, ...	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,443	312,409	1,355,042	2,309,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51, ...	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48, ...	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49, ...	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,091	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50, ...	13,057,125	229,503	....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51, ...	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48, ...	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,506	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
Year 1848-49, ...	614,548	....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50, ...	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,755	554,026	460,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51, ...	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,310	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain, ...	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States, ...	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia, ...	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,500	....	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	....
Coastwise, ...	21	1,694,069	13,310	18,512	....	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California, ...	4	39,600	&	....	....	39,600	....	400	16,200	89,000	43,700	7,000	156,000	196,500	....
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49, ...	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,405	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,368	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,882	619,725	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50, ...	39,552,200	......	1,221,300	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	......	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,300	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1850-51, ...	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,690,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
Year 1850-51, Increase,	6,641,600	16,900	551,300	572,400	686,100	498,200	20,900	860,500	10,847,900	158,200	......	53,000	115,800	56,300	......	......	10,784,100	5,414
Year 1850-51, Decrease,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	210,800	......	......	......	236,300	63,800	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
In 10 Vessels,	........1851—		*July Total*													5,004,425	2,923					145
In 9 „			*Aug.* „													3,264,832	2,870			1 box	3 pkgs.	6
In 8 „			*Sept.* „													3,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
In 11 „			*Oct.* „													4,880,027	2,850					95
In 7 „			*Nov.* „													3,112,493	2,306		13			41
In 5 „			*Dec.* „													2,510,176	1,025	4				49
In 3 Vessels,	........1852—		*Jan. Total*													759,146	946			2 cases	19 cases	
In 2 „			*Feby.* „													1,010,300	169					
In 5 „			*March* „													1,818,911	884					238
Apr. 10	Old England, ..	502	Liverpool													419,745						
„ 14	Geelong, ...	392	London													231,278	1,105					
„ 21	Katharine Sharer	512	London													614,400	443					
May 6	Celestial (Am.) ..	860	Liverpool													700,000	83					

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silks, Pieces	Raw Silk Cases	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.
Augt.	*Total*—In 3 Vessels,			429,900	......	60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
Sept.	„ —In 4 „			280,400	13,500	......	293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,300	2,154,300	2,448,200				
Oct.	„ —In 5 „			515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	3,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov.	„ —In 6 „														3,351,400		83	11.94	
Dec.	„ —In 6 „														3,423,913			15.99	
Jany.	„ —In 4 „			175,800	23,300	......	199,100	253,000	270,200	54,600	564,300	75,700	177,700	1,328,500	1,527,600				
Feb. 4	Oriental, ...	470	Boston	140,200			140,200	18,700	53,700	34,300	296,200	12,800	45,000	518,700	658,900				
„ 19	Mandarin, ...	776	New York	363,400			363,400	25,300	8,600	25,100	200,800	11,800	38,900	363,400	726,800	1,825		17.60	
„ 19	Sea Witch, ...	907	New York												183,000				
Apr. 12	Andes, ...	440	New York	189,740			189,749	20,428	19,651	19,211	141,203	10,093	28,643	230,231	428,980		9	3.46	
															17,410,493				

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Sep.	*Total*—In 1 Vessel															397,792				
Oct.	„ —In 5 „															1,147,152				
Nov.	„ —In 3 „															451,628				
Dec.	„ —In 3 „															432,091			3 cases	1 case
Mar. 16	Royal Sovereign, ...	204	Sydney													56,460				
„ 29	Ruby	443	Sydney													244,158				
May 13	Solide	328	Port Phillip													220,000				

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer, ...	452	Rotterdam													505,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert, ...	288	Do.													236,378	
Dec. 31	Druid, ...	343	Do.													259,214	

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